

Equal Rights

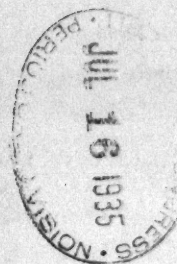
VOL. XX, No. 38
FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY
OCTOBER 20, 1934



Mrs. Robert Fletcher Hudson

State Chairman of the Virginia Branch of the National Woman's Party, Mrs. Hudson and her aides are putting the finishing touches on preparations for the Eastern Conference of the Party which meets in Richmond, Virginia, next Saturday and Sunday, October 27 and 28. Leaders in the Woman's Party, the Inter American Commission of Women, and of organizations coöperating with them for non-discriminatory adult citizenship are featured on the two-day program. Mrs. Hudson is being assisted by Elsie Graff of Richmond. Dr. Arabel W. Clark of Philadelphia is Chairman of the Eastern Conference Committee.



Equal Rights



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MEMBERSHIP OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

Annual Dues	\$10.00
Associate Members	\$1.00
Subscribing Members	\$3.00
Founders	\$100.00
Life Members	\$1,000.00
Endowers	\$5,000.00
Sustainers	\$5,000.00

OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 1]
[House Joint Resolution Number 1]

Introduced in the Senate March 10, 1933,
by SENATOR JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Delaware.

Introduced in the House March 9, 1933,
by REPRESENTATIVE LOUIS LUDLOW, Indiana.

Richmond for Loyalty

OF COURSE, we'll see you in Richmond next Saturday. Montevideo—Geneva—comparatively few can wander so far afield. It used to be said that all roads lead to Rome. In the same spirit it may be urged that justice may be attained in divers ways. If we cannot follow Alice Paul and Doris Stevens to Geneva and Montevideo, it is assuredly within the range of possibility for many members of the Woman's Party living in the Eastern Conference District to make the short journey to Richmond.

After all, leaders without followers are as ineffectual as followers without leaders. It is precisely because they know of the women who are solidly massed behind them and their demands in North and South America, Europe, Asia and Australia that Alice Paul and Doris Stevens are inspired to press forward. And it is also because they see these same massed phalanxes of women, ranged tier upon tier, cohort upon cohort, regiment upon regiment, standing behind the leaders, that governments everywhere are beginning to recognize that woman is a power to be reckoned with politically, legally, diplomatically and humanly.

The phrase to "peaceably assemble" is familiar to all who have any acquaintance with our country's Constitution. It is a valuable right. Conditions change, problems change, and, if the people are to be the real rulers, as it is assumed they are under a democratic form of government, public assemblies for discussion of their grievances and to formulate plans for redress are not only advisable, but essential.

In holding conferences of our members in contiguous States, we are therefore not only fortifying our leaders by showing them that they have our support and comfort, but we are carrying out one of the fundamental precepts upon which the founders of our country and Government relied for its welfare.

There are many grievances to be aired, many wrongs still to be righted before the American woman can step forward in the light of complete political and legal freedom side by side with the American man. Every one of them is included in the Richmond program. Formal speeches are to be followed by informal discussions in which all may take part. Come and let us hear what your views on these important questions are. Test your own loyalty to your Party's creed by determining, here and now, that your name will be registered next Saturday at Richmond.

Make Each Vote Count

WE MUST guard against the danger of being so elated by our recent victories that we become blinded to the quicksands that lie ahead.

We are very proud, and justly so, of our international triumphs; but we must not forget that fire is often fought with fire. While we pride ourselves on the fact that twenty-one American countries entered into the Equal Nationality pact and that, more recently still, representatives of fifteen governments have requested that this Nationality Convention be placed before the First Commission of the League of Nations, we must not lose sight of the fact that the International Labor Conference, which met in June in Geneva, re-adopted with but slight modification the Night Work for Women Convention first passed in 1919. Closer home, and very alarming to all who believe that no limitations on woman's right to earn should be tolerated which do not apply with equal force to men, is the announcement by Secretary of Labor Perkins that "laws for shortening the hours of labor for women" are to be introduced in twenty States this year.

There is no better time to crystallize political opinion than before an election. In many States, Governors and members of Legislatures will be elected in November, as well as United States Senators and members of Congress. If these men and women want anything, they want to be elected, and they know that to be elected they must please the majority of their constituents. To defeat interstate compacts intended to cripple the women workers, it is necessary for a sufficient number of voters to inform their gubernatorial and legislative candidates that on no condition will they vote for an office-seeker who would tolerate such a monstrous injustice to women. In many States, women do not serve on juries. Only those candidates deserve support who are willing to grant women that right. The obnoxious Married Persons Clause has not yet been repealed by Congress. Sound out those candidates who would vote for repeal and put your X-mark, November 6, next to their names.

Only a few days remain until Election Day—but in those few days forces can be set in motion that will change the course of history.

The Richmond Conference

FROM near and far, delegates will assemble next Saturday at Richmond, Virginia, to attend the third Conference to be held under the auspices of the Eastern Conference Committee of the National Woman's Party. The Hotel Jefferson will be headquarters, and the Conference will last two days, Saturday and Sunday, October 27 and 28.

One of the main themes of discussion will be "The Right to Earn a Living," a subject of vital interest to all women, whether married or single, and whether just out of school or college, or firmly established in a business or profession. The importance of having women serve on juries will also be discussed.

While most of those attending are expected to come from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, Party members from other States are invited and urged to attend. As a conference is a gathering called for discussion only, the various sessions are to be carried out in the manner of round-tables, allowing for a full and free expression of thought and opinion on the part of all present.

Mrs. Robert F. Hudson, Virginia Chairman, and Elsie Graff, who is assisting her with Conference preparations, have requested that members from outside Richmond plan their arrival as early as possible, preferably Friday night, or at least early Saturday morning, so that the registration of delegates can be completed by 11 A. M., the time set for the opening session. As the Governor of Virginia and the Mayor of Richmond speak at this ses-

sion, a record attendance is hoped for, with every delegate in her place when Dr. Arabel W. Clark, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Conference, calls it to order. After the speeches of welcome, the officers of the Eastern Conference, including Rosalie Murtagh, of Philadelphia, Secretary, and Anne Townsend, of Philadelphia, Treasurer, will present their reports. There will also be reports by State Chairmen—Sara B. Cummings of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Robert F. Hudson of Virginia, and Amelia Himes Walker of Maryland.

Elsie Graff, of Richmond, will be toastmistress at the luncheon which will follow the morning session, and Mrs. Ellis Schnabel, of Philadelphia, globe-trotter, writer and lecturer, Dorothy Vincenti of Baltimore and others will speak.

Repeal of the vicious Section 213 of the Economy Act, known as the Married Persons Clause, will be urged at the afternoon session which will be conducted by the Government Workers' Council, Edwina Avery of Washington, D. C., presiding. Among the speakers will be Rebecca Lovenstein, lawyer, of Richmond; Josephine Biondi Lippi, lawyer, of Philadelphia; and business and professional women of Richmond, introduced by Mrs. Hudson.

The afternoon will be spent in a drive about Richmond with visits to the homes of Chief Justice Marshall, Edgar Allan Poe, and Jefferson Davis. The banquet Saturday night will be the outstanding social event of the conference. Helen Elizabeth Brown, of Baltimore, lawyer

and President of the Business and Professional Women's Council, will preside, and among the speakers will be Edith Houghton Hooker, former Maryland State Chairman and Editor of *EQUAL RIGHTS*; and Mary Winsor and Ella Riegel, Feminist leaders of Philadelphia.

Sara B. Cummings, State Chairman of Pennsylvania, will preside at the Sunday morning session which will be given over to a round-table discussion of the magazine *EQUAL RIGHTS*, those taking part in the discussion including Mrs. Rudolph Vincenti of Baltimore, Mrs. Charles Murray of Richmond, Emilie Doetsch of Baltimore, Alma Lutz of Boston, Marguerite Smith, Sophie Nordenholz, Ida Kloze, Elizabeth Hooker, Betty McGing, and Jane Opperman of Baltimore. Miss Opperman is the newly-elected President of the Goucher College Student Council, and a delegation of members of the Council will accompany her to Richmond.

Mrs. Ray K. Flanagan of Richmond will preside at the Sunday dinner, and the speakers will include Amelia Himes Walker, Maryland State Chairman; Mrs. Pauline Adams of Norfolk, Amy Kessler of Philadelphia, Myrtle V. Patterson of Washington, D. C.; Geline McDonald Bowman of Richmond, President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; and Eudora Ramsay Richardson of Richmond, writer.

A short business meeting will follow to enable the committees on resolutions and on the selection of the place for the succeeding conference to present their reports.

H. G. Wells Predicts "Equality in Every Phase of Life"

THE adoption of the single moral code and along with it the complete obliteration of every inequality now existing in law and custom between the sexes, is predicted by H. G. Wells, world-famous historian, novelist and philosopher.

The distinguished author's views on the progress of humanity toward the acceptance of a concept of woman as the recognized equal of man, are given in an interview by Betty Ross which appeared recently in *The Baltimore American*. In part, it read:

London, 1934.

"The world of tomorrow?"

H. G. Wells, famous novelist, sociologist, historian and Utopian, rewards my query with a bright, flashing smile and replies:

"Men and women will be more alike, from the point of view of conduct, occupation and morals. In the middle-class especially, this assimilation of feminine

and masculine life already can be seen. "What causes it?" he was asked.

He replied:

"Woman's invasion of man's fields. By sharing his studies, his occupations, his offices, his burdens and problems become the same as hers. As a result, for the first time in history, their respective roles in life are similar. Whereas in the past, when women were occupied with child-bearing, gardening and carrying on the home, they in no way encroached on men's domain."

Thoughtfully, a far-away look in his eyes, the scientist-author sits back in his easy chair and awaits my next question. The setting is the drawing room of his modern apartment at Clarence Gate, northwest London. Two entire walls are covered with book-shelves. And still more book-shelves. And still more books!—in the glass bookcases and heaped on the table. Delicately tinted Chinese prints of birds are the only photographs in the room. Picking up the threads of the discourse, I ask:

"What will this assimilation of man's life mean?"

He answers:

"The disappearance of the double standard for one thing. Convention will see them both in the same light, and there will no longer be one moral law for the woman and another for the man. But by that time," he smiled, "much less noise will be made about sex problems. The world will be tolerant and more broad-minded."

"Marriage?"

"It will be monogamic, as today. Not because it will be imposed by law, but because the domesticated companionship of one man and one woman is the most natural, comfortable and most convenient way of living for the vast majority of mankind. If no laws obliged them to do so, most people would pair off like this for most of their lives.

"Otherwise, how can we prepare a future in which there will be fewer neglected offspring of divorced parents, unhappy step-children living in homes of hate?"

"Will marriage alter in any other respect?" I ask this modern prophet.

"Matrimony will no longer be the greatest nor the most important thing in a

woman's life," comes his next prediction. "It won't be a lifetime job—the be-all and end-all of her existence—but one of many."

"Ah, motherhood—," I interpose, but the novelist shakes his head.

"Motherhood will be but one phase of her existence and not last more than 15

or 20 years. Fewer women will have children and they will be limited in number. Science will minimize housework and cookery and lengthen the span of human life, so women will have more and more leisure. The same as man does—by having a definite occupation and realizing it must occupy the major part of life. In

this way will be won the age-old Feminist struggle for equality with man in every phase of life."

"Will she welcome it on these grounds?" I ask dubiously.

Emphatically he nods. "Yes, because this will knit the sexes into closer comradeship."

Alma Whitaker Interviews Alberta Gude Lynch on Equal Rights

EQUAL RIGHTS is a subject that lends itself to study from many angles. None were overlooked in the radio interview, October 4, over Station KMTR, of Alberta Gude Lynch by Alma Whitaker. Mrs. Lynch is the progressive President of the Business Women's Legislative Council of California, and Alma Whitaker is a widely-read feature writer on the *Los Angeles Times*.

We are fortunate to be able to publish the text of the interview, as follows:

ALMA WHITAKER: Mrs. Lynch, things are so interesting for women in the world just now, some going right and some going wrong. Will you begin by explaining the Equal Rights Amendment?

ALBERTA GUDE LYNCH: The Equal Rights Amendment, or the Lucretia Mott Amendment, as it is frequently called, reads as follows:

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

It is often called the Lucretia Mott Amendment because the first Equal Rights Convention in 1848, at Seneca Falls, New York, was called by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott. This first Equal Rights Convention demanded Equal Rights in the franchise, in education, industry, in the professions, in political office, in personal freedom, in marriage, in control of property, in the guardianship of children, in making contracts, in the church, and in the home. In these early days women were economically independent, because the home was a big business. Those women ran the dairies, making butter and cheese, they did the canning and preserving, the washing and ironing, carded and spun the wool, wove the cloth, made the clothes, made the quilts and comforts, mattresses, pillows, did all the cooking and baking—did all these things that later were taken from the home and made into big business—the laundries, bakeries, pillow and mattress factories, garment factories, woolen, silk, and cotton mills, dairy product concerns, canning and preserving industries. This big business in the home took care of all the surplus women—the sisters and the cousins and the aunts—and made them economically valuable. But in spite of all this, in spite of the fact that the women had ability and brains, they had no legal status as, under the English Common Law, they were still chattels.

This first Equal Rights Convention was called in 1848. Just one point in this bill, the right to vote, was gained in August, 1920, that is, speaking nationally, and not for the States—several States had given women the right to vote, before the Suffrage Amendment became part of the Constitution of the United States.

ALMA WHITAKER: Then the Suffrage

Amendment, which we women are so proud of, did not achieve this?

ALBERTA GUDE LYNCH: When the Suffrage Amendment was passed, we women thought we had become full-time citizens of this country. We soon found that we were mistaken. We found that we were allowed to vote, but that the thousand or more laws discriminating against us still stood on the statute books of our different States. That we were, and are, still classed with children and idiots.

DEMAND EQUAL RIGHTS TO WORK

The September, or Convention, Number of the American Soroptimist contains the following:

"An appeal from our Austrian sisters that we take some stand to aid their cause against government discrimination as opposed to women in the economic field, brought forth the following resolution:

"**BE IT RESOLVED,** That the American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs send the following resolution to the representative body of the International Association for action by that body when any government indicates that it is considering the dismissal of women from governmental positions:

"**WHEREAS,** for centuries women have been struggling to attain an equal right with men to work in gainful occupations and to be considered as individuals and persons regardless of sex,

"**WHEREAS,** women have always made and are making a distinct contribution to society and government, and

"**WHEREAS,** women's hard-earned advance economically and spiritually is now being threatened by the action of many governments,

"**BE IT RESOLVED,** That we, the American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs, do hereby protest against the discharge of women from positions, whether such women are married or single, where such dismissal is predicated merely upon status of sex."

ALMA WHITAKER: Do you feel that there really is a trend to discriminate against women in this country, now?

ALBERTA GUDE LYNCH: Yes, I mean exactly that. Neither in business, nor in the professions, are women paid as well for their work as men are paid. And by this I mean for work of exactly the same standard. Not only that—married women have been discriminated against seriously. Here in California we defeated the Dan Emmett Bill which proposed to put married women out of all State, county and municipal jobs. But along came the notorious Section 213 of the Federal Economy Act which states that, where two married persons are employed by the Government, one of them must go if reductions should be necessary in either of their places of employment, regardless of the fact that no discrimination is effective

where other relationships exist in the same family. On the face of it, this does not look like a discrimination against the wife, but it has been and is. It has caused many divorces, and much suffering and hardships, for statistics show that over 90 per cent of married women work from stern economic necessity, to help care for the family when the earnings of the husband are small, to pay for schooling, doctors' bills, insurance, etc., or to care for helpless and dependent parents, or young brothers and sisters. Losing their jobs meant that these helpless ones were added to the charity lists, and you and the rest of us have had to help to take care of them; consequently the whole standard of American living has been lowered.

The worst thing about this Section 213, called the "married persons clause" of the Economy Act, is the precedent it sets for the rest of the country. Married women teachers are barred from 50 per cent of the schools in the larger American cities; they have been discharged from large corporations, from the utility companies, from banks, and from many private concerns.

ALMA WHITAKER: But how can that happen in the United States which rather prides itself on "liberty and justice for all"?

ALBERTA GUDE LYNCH: Because three times the Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that, because the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence were written under the shadow of the Old English Common Law, under which woman was a chattel, she cannot now be regarded as a person. So the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States which guaranteed the full protection of the laws of this country to negro men, to American-born Chinese and Japanese men, do not apply to women. We are not persons. All the old laws which discriminate against us so seriously stand until slowly and painfully changed. In the 14 years since we gained suffrage, only a few have been changed—there are still over a thousand in force. It took 12 years to change the law allowing a man to will away his unborn child in Maryland, and the same law still stands in Georgia. It has taken 12 years to win full nationality rights for women.

By the way, that is an interesting story. When we awakened from our dream of full equality on gaining suffrage, we began on the Cable Bill. This, with the two amendments in 1930 and 1931, gave an American woman the right to retain her citizenship when marrying an alien. But it did not give her the right to transmit her nationality to her child. This was still the exclusive privilege of the father. Many pitiful cases came to the attention of the State Department. But it took 12 years of fight—and it was a real fight right up to the last minute when the

President signed the Equal Nationality Bill, and the Senate ratified the Equal Nationality Treaty.

ALMA WHITAKER: I wish you would give us some definite instances of that.

ALBERTA GUDE LYNCH: These are instances that have come to my own experience. I can give chapter, book and verse. One of our large business houses will not employ women in its credit department. In another big business there was a vacancy in the advertising department. A woman, well-trained and fully qualified, applied for it. She was told that no women were being employed in that department, but there was some work to be done and, if she would not tell anyone it had been given to a woman, she might have it. Another woman applying for work in a credit department was told they wouldn't think of employing women, in spite of the fact that some of the best work of that kind has been done by women. Isn't it strange that no one ever worried about the hard work women did until they began to be paid for it? The moment women followed business out of their homes—the laundries, bakeries, factories, etc.—and began to receive money for their work, immediately they began to be delicate, and laws had to be passed for their protection—to regulate their hours of work, and their rates of pay. No one pays any attention to the mother at home. She may do the washing, ironing, cooking, sewing, and Johnnie may have the measles, Susie the whooping cough, and the baby the croup. She may work all day, and nurse the children at night, and no one worries, because money is not involved. And the better jobs are paid, you know, the worse it is for us, and the greater necessity for getting us out of them. Hence the eight-hour law and the minimum-wage law. We believe there should be regulation of hours of work and rates of pay, but they should apply to men and women alike.

ALMA WHITAKER: Yet all that is comparatively mild when one considers what is happening to women in, say, Italy and Germany. Do you suppose those women will really submit meekly to being reserved exclusively for motherhood?

ALBERTA GUDE LYNCH: Yes. In Italy, all women have been barred from industry. They are forbidden to have slender figures. Must eat five meals a day with much macaroni in order to have bigger and better babies. In Germany, Hitler has decreed that women owe the State but one duty—a child. Of course, many women in these countries will rebel bitterly. But until all women in a country can be brought to feel intensely that there is nothing noble in being a parasite and an interlude in the continuity of the race, there is little hope. You know, Miss Whitaker, some slaves still love their chains, and glory in them. Education is the only answer.

ALMA WHITAKER: I noticed that every male candidate for the State Legislature who spoke at your last meeting of the Legislative Council ardently proclaimed himself as deploring any discrimination against women. Do you suppose they really meant it?

ALBERTA GUDE LYNCH: Hope is a wonderful thing. We hope that they meant every word they said and shall keep on hoping until they prove themselves vendors of hot air. But our men have been very generous with us in the past. They

always give us what we ask for—when we all ask together.

ALMA WHITAKER: Have you heard of a man named J. H. Opie? He's a loquacious individual who has large ideas about one job in every home, preferably masculine, of course. After your last meeting he rang me up to whisper that many of those candidates who spoke so feelingly about "Equal Rights" that night are on his committee. He seemed to want to remind us that "men were deceivers ever." How trusting is your Legislative Council in a case like that?

100 CODES GIVE WOMEN WORST OF IT

Editor, Delmarva Star: In regard to a recent communication from Miss Marie Lockwood, State Chairman of the National Woman's Party, to the Delmarva Star, regarding the discriminations against women in the canning code of this State, I am reminded that when, during August of last year, I had occasion to protest to Secretary Perkins on the subject of the temporary code submitted by employers in the hotel and restaurant business, I wrote her in the following words:

"We wish to register our strong protest in behalf of such injustice and hope that no Code with such provisions may go into effect even temporarily, but that all regulations governing wages and hours shall be for men and women alike, and that any wage differentials shall be based on the nature of the work and not on the sex of the worker."

(Signed) Florence Bayard Hilles,
National Chairman.

To this Secretary Perkins replied as follows:

"My dear Mrs. Hilles: I have your letter of August 15th. I agree in principle with what you say, and will look into the matter of the temporary code. In the rush many temporary arrangements are being permitted based on present practices, but no such differences will appear in permanent codes."

Sincerely yours,
Frances Perkins.

In spite of the above, there still remain more than one hundred codes that discriminate against women. Certainly there are women who will bear this injustice in mind when the fall elections come along.

Florence Bayard Hilles.

August 23, 1934.

ALBERTA GUDE LYNCH: Men have been deceivers ever, but perhaps it is Mr. Opie who is being deceived. I can't think our candidates would be entirely partial to women in a little matter like that. But in any case, Amelia Johnson, you remember, will be up there to keep an eye on them.

ALMA WHITAKER: Both the National Woman's Party and your Legislative Council insist that they are crusading for the best interests of both men and women. Would you like to explain it?

ALBERTA GUDE LYNCH: Mr. Lincoln once said, "I do not believe this country can endure permanently, half slave and half free." If a child inherited all its characteristics—we will grant the noble ones—exclusively from the father, all might be well. But he inherits from the mother also. If this mother has ideas of dependence, of inferiority, of frustration, the child also will be half slave and half free. Aren't we working for the benefit

of men as well as women when we seek to give them free mothers, who will give them a chance to develop their natures and characters more fully, rather than from frustrated, unhappy mothers who will unwillingly and unconsciously warp their natures and character? And once they get acquainted and accustomed to the change, will not the men themselves be happier with comrades rather than pampered darlings and "angels."

ALMA WHITAKER: I can see how the men have occasion to be anxious when the women start feeling "protective" towards them. I once interviewed a Mrs. Komasheva from Thibet. It seems her province was matriarchal, where women held sway—and were legally entitled to three husbands—one for Sundays, one for week-days, and one as a spare tire in a monastery. She was espousing Equal Rights for men, including monogamy. Her attitude was that men were capable of competing with women in any sphere, although she felt that possibly financial matters should rest in the hands of the women. Is that how you feel about it?

ALBERTA GUDE LYNCH: Women already control about 85 per cent of the buying power of this country, as the wives and mothers do most of the buying for the family. So we live up to our belief that financial affairs should be in our hands. And the men have reason to fear the protective attitude. We women know by sad experience and we do not want to wish anything like that on them. As for the other part—three husbands, well, any woman can answer that.

ALMA WHITAKER: There, I knew you'd be gallant about it. There are almost as many exceptional men as there are exceptional women, aren't there?

ALBERTA GUDE LYNCH: There are, fortunately, many exceptional men, or we could not have won the Suffrage Amendment, nor the Equal Nationality Bill, nor would the Equal Nationality Treaty have been ratified. It is the exceptional men, and the exceptional women who blaze the way for civilization. But it is the rank and file, all the rest of us, who close in behind and hold the advance.

ALMA WHITAKER: Still, you do feel we should try to elect a great many more women to responsible governmental jobs, don't you?

ALBERTA GUDE LYNCH: I believe that women should be elected to office, if, as and when they are fully qualified to fill that office—just as a man should have office only when he can fill it ably. To say that I am in favor of electing women just because they are women, no. In public office, as in industry, I believe that the person best fitted for the job should hold it, whether that person is a man or a woman, married or single.

I should like to quote from a recent address of Lena Madesin Phillips, President of the National Council of Women of the United States,

"Oppenheim has said:

"They can only set free men free

And there is no need of that;

Free men set themselves free."

"There is a promised land of social justice to all—even women. Dimly we see it. Long we have talked about it; longer still have we prayed that the world might enter it. We have the right, we have the latent might. Let us go over and possess the land. Free men set themselves free."

Housewives on the World Situation

BETWEEN 500 and 600 delegates and visitors, representing 23 nationalities from 19 different States, attended the Conference of the International Coöperative Women's Guild, held August 30 and 31, in London. The overwhelming majority were working mothers—representatives of that great mass of women who carry on with their own hands the work of the home in Britain, in Sweden, in Russia, in Austria, Iceland, Australia, and the many other lands from which the delegates had assembled, drawn together by the common responsibilities of motherhood and the "power of the market basket." Emmy Freundlich, who presided, is a well-known figure in coöperative and Feminist circles; she had been among those imprisoned in Austria during the events of February, and her presence at the Conference, as to which there had been some doubt, gave great satisfaction.

In her opening address Mrs. Freundlich reviewed the worsening of the international situation both politically and economically in the four years since the previous Conference, and dwelt on the two essential tasks before the Guild—that, firstly, of making the social purpose and significance of coöperative trading understood, and revealing to women the power to transform society which lay behind the simple fact of shopping; and, secondly, that of continuing their great struggle for peace. The Guild's method was an economic one; it allowed freedom of party and of creed. But mothers themselves must take upon themselves the great responsibility of saving their children from death in the trenches either of war or of social distress.

The subsequent discussions followed in their main lines the lead given in the presidential address. After receiving the greetings of the International Coöperative Alliance from its President, Vaino Tanner of Finland, and a number of messages, including one from the first negro women's coöperative organization, showing the widening influence of the Guild, the committee's report and statement of accounts was adopted against the votes of the Russian delegates, who considered it evidence of a failure to face vital issues, and the Conference proceeded to discuss a paper on "Present Economic Tendencies; Where Does the Housewife Come In?" This reviewed the recent legislative and administrative measures taken in different countries to safeguard producing interests and their effect on the coöperative movement and the housewife as consumer, and was introduced by Mrs. Moll of Holland. Delegates from England, U. S. S. R., Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Scotland and Switzerland participated in the discussion, and a resolution

was carried, the Russians dissenting, which expressed serious apprehension regarding both the effect of these measures of the housewife and family, and the prospect that the spread of a form of State based on money-earning interests might lead to the exclusion of the housewife from any control of public affairs. It called upon all women to rally to the support of the coöperative movement as their only effective protector.

The second day was devoted to discussing a report on "The Meaning of International Coöperation to Women," introduced by Mrs. Barton of England, which dealt mainly with the problems and tasks of the coöperative movement and of the Guild itself in realizing its international aims, and to a resolution on "The Next Step Towards International Peace," submitted by the committee and introduced by Madame Heymann of Belgium. This resolution reads:

EMERGENCY RESOLUTION ON THE NEXT STEP TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

This International Conference of Coöperative Women, speaking on behalf of millions of mothers united in the coöperative movement throughout the world, reaffirms their unalterable opposition to war in all its forms, and their demand for complete and universal disarmament by water, land and air.

It sees with horror the rush of events towards a new war, in which civilization itself and all the most precious achievements of humanity in its age-long ascent may perish in the indiscriminate slaughter and destruction of modern mechanical warfare, and it calls on the women of the world to make a supreme effort to avert this tragedy and bring home to the rulers of the nations that they can and must make an end of war before it overwhelms mankind. To this end it urges women to devise fresh and arresting methods of convincing governments that any attempt to delude the people into accepting another war as inevitable will meet with the uncompromising resistance of women.

It calls upon all Guilds to convince women that the struggle against war and against the continuance of armaments is essential, and to make them fully conscious of the dangers of a new war so that they may organize a tireless campaign against the military propaganda that is poisoning the mind of mankind, and especially of the young, who must be imbued with the coöperative ideal which is in itself a factor for peace.

It recalls the fact that a quarter of the world's inhabitants have expressed to the president of the Disarmament Conference their ardent desire for disarmament, and it expresses its indignation and its shame

that vested interests dealing in death should have been able so far to prevail over the responsible rulers of mankind that, contrary to their high professions and large promises in the early stages of the Disarmament Conference, governments have flouted this expression of their peoples' will, and have embarked on a new race in armaments the disastrous consequences of which their own spokesmen have admitted.

It demands from all nations immediate action, already initiated by the United States of America, for the purpose of abolishing the making of profits from war, and calls upon every individual and every organization with a social conscience, and particularly upon the coöperative movement, which stands for the abolition of all profit-making, to give their active support to every step towards this end.

Further, realizing that the abortive attempts to bring about international goodwill and economic prosperity, and the reactionary developments which have followed, have created a dangerous tension in the public mind, and being convinced that no political or economic measures which ignore the psychological situation or are out of accord with its demands can succeed in assuring peace and prosperity to the world, this Conference emphasizes the importance—

1. Of an immediate scientific examination by social psychologists of the measures needed from this point of view to prevent war and restore confidence and collaboration among the nations.
2. Of directing public sentiment into international and coöperative channels by providing through organized international service outlets for the unapplied energies and spirit of self-sacrifice existing in every country, especially among the young.

The Conference instructs the committee to bring these decisions to the attention of all appropriate bodies and particularly of the women's organizations, with a view to common action on these lines.

Other resolutions adopted by the Conference were the following:

PRESENT ECONOMIC TENDENCIES.

This International Conference of Coöperative Women meeting in London on August 30, 1934:

Having considered the report submitted to it on Present Economic Tendencies,

Believes that the efforts of the housewife to fulfill her social duty of adequately providing for her family will be seriously impeded through the restriction of supplies, rise of prices and interference with standards of quality consequent on recent measures designed to protect the

home producer, as well as by the growing control over the organization of economic life which these measures have placed in the hands of producing and financing interests:

Views with great concern the prospect that housewives who compose the largest occupational group in the world, on whose unpaid services every generation depends, may be excluded from participation in the conduct of public affairs by the spread of a form of State based on associations of money-earning interests, and

Being convinced that the coöperative movement, which trades without profit, is open to all, and is controlled by the consumers whom it serves, is the only effective protector of the housewife,

Declares the determined opposition of the millions of housewives connected with the coöperative movement to all measures that restrict its operations or hamper its development,

Calls upon all housewives inside and outside the movement to recognize it as their ally and rally to its defense, and

Adopts as a program of practical action the two-year plan outlined in the report.

THE MEANING OF INTERNATIONAL COÖPERATION FOR WOMEN.

The International Coöperative Move-

ment has the great task of helping to evolve a new social and economic order, and a community of all nations. Man's longing for brotherhood, security and peace can only be fulfilled if he succeeds, in spite of all national and economic obstacles, in building up a new economic system by which all are served and all assured of the greatest measure of security and personal freedom. The coöperative movement is furthering the attainment of this ideal by connecting the simplest practical methods with the highest ideals and aims. Herein lies its great ethical and economic significance.

The cause of peace and understanding between nations transcends all national interest and any attainment of economic power by individual nations. If we are to reach this goal, then we must strive to create a system of international justice and an organization for its administration with authority over all nations, and we ourselves must fulfill our world-wide international tasks in the coöperative movement and in our own international women's organization. The national development of the movement is not enough. To achieve our international purpose we must also build up international undertakings.

Recognizing these facts, this Interna-

tional Conference asks in the name of coöperative women that more rapid and definite steps should be taken, in spite of all existing difficulties, to fulfill the great tasks of constructing international factories owned by all the movements in common, and creating an efficient International Wholesale Society, an International Bank and an International Assurance Society, which will support and help to develop all the national movements.

It pledges the active help of the housewives in this task and,

(1) *Calls upon* all coöperative women through their national and local organizations to give full and unceasing moral and material support to their own international Guild, and develop it until it is co-extensive with that world of women embraced by the International Coöperative Movement, and

(2) *Charges* the International Guild to continue its efforts to link up the great mass of women with the high ideals of internationally controlled economy and, if possible, to lay the foundations of an internationally-controlled economy and of international justice—the indispensable conditions of true understanding—and to realize mankind's ideal of peace and brotherhood among all nations and all men.

Feminist Notes

Pioneer Suffragists

Editor:

Clara Shortridge Foltz did pioneer work for women in California sixty years ago. The *Associated Press* reported her death in Los Angeles, September 2. Many women of two generations who have reaped where she sowed have not heard her name.

The doors of the University of California didn't open to women law students until Mrs. Foltz and Laura De Force Gordon forced them open. The two young women wanted to study law and they secured court decisions in 1879, opening all departments of the State University to women students.

Mrs. Gordon made the first suffrage speech in California in 1869 in San Francisco. Mrs. Foltz was the first president of the Woman Suffrage Society which was organized soon after. Mrs. Gordon was president in later years. Mrs. Foltz drafted bills, one by one, aimed to secure women's rights in law, or school, or wages, or profession. Mrs. Gordon went to Sacramento and promoted each in turn, watching over each one till it was signed by the Governor or killed by vote. Mrs. Gordon attended all, or nearly all, the sessions of the Legislature from 1870 to 1907, the year of her death. Mrs. Foltz moved from San Francisco to Los Angeles

about twenty years ago and continued the practice of law. But in twenty years both women have been almost forgotten.

Another name deserves to be recorded with theirs, a woman who has survived the early period of suffrage work in California. Mrs. Mary McHenry Keith was a student in the law department of the State University in the next class after Mrs. Foltz and Mrs. Gordon, and graduated in law. From that time to 1911, when California granted votes to women, she was active in the State suffrage movement and in the local branch in Berkeley. She is now a member of the National Woman's Party engaged in securing Equal Rights of all kinds for women of all States. Mrs. Keith is younger than Mrs. Foltz and Mrs. Gordon. There is still time to pay honor to Mrs. Keith while she can herself enjoy the recognition she well deserves.—*Alice Park, Palo Alto.*

Congratulations!

ON the subject of the Equal Nationality Treaty and the Equal Nationality Bill, *The Catholic Citizen*, London, comments:

"After the signing of the Equal Nationality (Dickstein-Copeland) Bill by President Roosevelt, on May 24, the United States Senate voted for ratification of the Equal Nationality Treaty adopted by twenty-one American Repub-

lics at the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo in December, 1933.

"The Treaty, which is open to nations of the world for adherence, provides that 'there shall be no distinction based on sex as regards nationality in their legislation or in their practice.' The Treaty is known as the Stevens Treaty after Miss Doris Stevens, leader of the campaign at the Pan-American Congress.

"We congratulate both the National Woman's Party and the Inter American Commission of Women on their victory."

Wins \$15,000 Verdict From Husband

MRS. ARTHUR WILLSON of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, recently won a \$15,000 verdict against her husband for injuries allegedly received in an automobile accident.

Both the Willsons were seriously injured when their car went into a ditch between Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

She's a Colonel Now

FRANCES M. ROBINSON, administrative assistant to General Johnson, former head of the NRA, has been made a colonel on the staff of Governor Laffoon of Kentucky. She thus becomes a staff mate of Colonel Louis McHenry Howe, Secretary to President Roosevelt, and Colonel Harvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary.

Woman World Bridge Champion

*The Associated
Press,
September 18, 1934.*

League—the most coveted prize in the bridge world.

She won by a half point in the finals of the tournament over B. J. Becker of Philadelphia, her score being 636½.

It was the first time the championship has ever been won by a woman.

Friend of Women

*The Milwaukee
Journal,
August 30, 1934.*

THE red flush of embarrassment began in Olive Stott Gabriel's throat Wednesday noon and flooded up to the roots of her white hair as Judge Genevieve Cline started to speak of her and she felt the eyes of all the women members of the bar seeking her face. This was at the luncheon.

"I don't believe any woman anywhere ever appealed to her for help in vain," the judge was saying. "If a girl needs a home, Mrs. Gabriel takes her into her own. I'd be scared to death to, sometimes! If

MISS ELINOR MURDOCH of New York tonight won the individual master's championship of the American Bridge

a woman needs help, even though she hasn't a penny to pay for it, Mrs. Gabriel is her friend.

"Olive isn't a millionaire," the judge cried warmly. "She can't afford it any more than the rest of us, but because she does, she is loved and respected not only by men and women of the bar, but by hundreds of others everywhere."

Then all the women clapped. There were tears in Mrs. Gabriel's eyes.

For thirty years as a lawyer Mrs. Gabriel, New York, honorary president of the National Association of Women Lawyers, has seen what she calls "a problem as old as the world: Human emotions in conflict with the law."

She says that unfortunately court people are usually more interested in crime than in criminals; she thinks the greatest lesson any one has to learn in life is to say "No" to temptations, and she believes that Jesus Christ formulated the best law for morals cases: "Judge not, lest ye be judged."

Sometimes she feels that the world has not come very far toward achieving that attitude since the days when the woman taken in adultery was stoned. Today, it appears, the woman is guilty, the man

innocent, of an offense committed jointly!

All the time that Mrs. Gabriel talks, women keep coming up to her. "I just had to shake your dear hand, Olive! It's worth a trip across the country just to see you!"

Women Mobilized For Social Justice

*New York
Herald-Tribune,
October 7, 1934.*

ACCORDING to Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman of Richmond, Va., president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, 53,000 women are being mobilized all over the country to defend the principle of individual security of men and women.

"We are prepared to defend the principle of such economic security as will assure to each individual the safeguards guaranteed by the Constitution," said Mrs. Bowman yesterday. "We stand for sound education; the right to work and to receive rewards sufficient to lift living standards, and safety for the individual's non-productive years. We seek social justice for all, and for women employment, salaries and promotion on equal terms with men."

News from the Field

Mrs. Hilles Tours Ohio

FLORENCE BAYARD HILLES, Acting National Chairman of the Woman's Party, left Wednesday to speak at a series of organization meetings in Ohio. She will visit branches of the Party in Columbus, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and other cities. The Columbus meeting was arranged by Clara Snell Wolfe.

For Repeal of Married Persons Clause

EDWINA AUSTIN AVERY and Helena Hill Weed were the speakers at the dinner Thursday of the Government Workers' Council of the Woman's Party at the Dodge Hotel in Washington. The Council is bending every effort to secure the repeal of the Married Persons Clause in the Economy Act.

Goucher Council Elects

JANE OPPERMAN was elected President and Martha Thurlow, Vice-President of the Goucher College Student Council of the Party, at a meeting held October 12. The other officers elected were: Marie Louise Degan, Secretary, and Salyude Gengradom, Treasurer. Miss Gengradom is a native of Siam and an ardent Feminist, and plans to organize a Woman's Party group in Siam when she returns to her home after completing her college course at Goucher. Fannie Jacobs was elected Chairman of the Membership

Committee of the Council. Dr. Mary W. Williams, Professor of History at Goucher College, is the faculty member sponsoring the group, and was active in getting the Council organized.

Mrs. Ogden Speaks

HAVING served on juries in Pennsylvania, Mrs. John Ogden, who is now a citizen of Baltimore, described her experiences as a juror at a recent meeting of the Baltimore District Federation of Women's Clubs. Amelia Himes Walker, Chairman of the Maryland Branch of the Woman's Party, addressed the meeting on the Equal Rights Amendment.

The Maryland Federation of Women's Clubs recently re-endorsed jury service for women and promised its cooperation in the conduct of a campaign to secure the passage of a women-on-juries bill at the next session of the Maryland Legislature.

Debate Equal Rights Amendment

HELEN ELIZABETH BROWN, lawyer and President of the Business and Professional Women's Council of Maryland, spoke in support of the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, and Mrs. Emil Crokin, President of the Baltimore League of Women Voters, against the enactment of the Amendment, Octo-

ber 10, at a meeting of the Mothers' Club of Baltimore.

The Maryland Branch of the Woman's Party plans to send a speaker to discuss the Amendment before every member club of the Maryland Federation of Women's Clubs. Under the direction of Amelia Himes Walker, Chairman of the Maryland Branch of the Party, literature on the Amendment is being sent to women's clubs all over the State. The Branch also has available a list of speakers on the Amendment to appear at club meetings.

In Twenty States

IN a speech, October 5, at San Francisco, at the American Federation of Labor Convention, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announced that "minimum wage laws, child labor laws and laws for shortening the hours of labor for women will be introduced in twenty States this year." (Italics supplied.)

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